ONE OF CLEVELAND'S VETOES

The Military Services, Sufferings and Sad Death of Clinton D. Smith.

Wounded at Chickamauga, He Endured Years of Keenest Agony, Finally Ending in Death, and His Widow Is Refused a Pension.

Special to the Ludianapolis Journal WINCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 11.-The President's veto of the bill granting a pension to Eliza Smith, of this place, widow of Clinton D. Smith, has been the topic of conversation on the streets since the news was first printed in the papers. On every hand it is denounced as unwarranted and outrageous. Only one old copperhead, whose hide is constantly soaked with bad whis-

diers. Your Washington correspondent tells half the truth, only. The importance of the bill, the injustice done by the President, the long suffering of the deceased, and the pressing needs of the widow, demand that the mask be torn off and

the meanness of the veto exposed.

ky, had the gall to defend Cleveland in his last

crime against the widows and orphans of sol-

In 1860 Clinton D. Smith, a young man of intelligence and uncommon business shrewdness, was the owner and proprietor of the Winchester Journal, an enterprising and rising Republican paper of this place. He not only owned the paper and outfit, but he acquired some real estate, and later on was the owner of a comfortable home. But, unfortunately for him and his now needy widow, he obeyed his country's call, and with the musket, and later his sword, he marched to the front to help fight the battles of the Nation. On the unimpeachable testimony of his comrades, a braver boy never went forth to do battle. He left his business, his home, a loving wife and two small children to the tender mercies of rebel sympathizers who sent substitutes to the front. With his regiment he went sbrough Kentucky, engaging to numerous skirmishes and battles, on into Tennessee to the battle of Stone River, and on to Chickamauga, where he received a gun-shot wound in the left arm, near the shoulder. Utterly disabled, he returned home to find his substance consumed in the support of his family during his absence, and, without property or money, he earned his living by daily labor. Instead of healing, his wound grew worse, the injury to the bone preventing a cure. Suppuration was almost constant. About ofice in every two months, at times oftener, the wound would break and run, and at such times, his physician stated to your correspondent, he had removed small particles of bone. Young men here who worked in the printing office with him also state that at such times the odor from the diseased arm would make it impossible to be in the room with him, and at such times many and many nights he walked the streets of Winrhester unable to sleep on account of the pain. Your correspondent has met him frequently in the early morning, with his arms folded, pale from pain, and in answer to inquiry, he responded that he had walked all night, being unable to sleep. The location of the wound prevented amputation. Nothing could alleviate the pain but morphine; this his physician prescribed and gave, and it was the only relief that the patient found, and the quantity was increased as the wound grew more painful. In 1882 he became upable to do anything at his trade as a journeyman printer, and in that year removed with his family to Hartford City, where he was engaged by a firm as collector. In the line of his business he was at Union City in 1884, and the recurrence of the pain from suppuration of the wound had to be overcome with morphine. As the President says in his veto, he complained to the people of the hotel that his arm was very painful, and "told them he must take some morphine to stop the pain." For some reason the President omits the clause inclosed in quotation points. He never recovered after he took this dose of the

Clinton D. Smith's widow is now fifth-two years old. For the last twenty-eight years her life has been one of anxiety, toil and sleepless nights. She has reared a family of model children, and now supports herself with her needle. Through the low windows of a dingy room in a house in this city, day and night, may be seen the slender form of the widow of Clint Smith bent intently over her wearisoms work. Patiently she has waited for nearly four years for the glad tidings that Congress had done something for her relief. It came, but with it came the black mark of a presidential veto, and to the injury is added the insult-that "it seems to me it would establish a very bad precedent to allow a pension upon the facts developed in the

Suppose twenty-five days after Clint Smith was wounded the surgeon had decided that it was necessary and possible to amputate his arm in order to save his life; that preliminary to the work chloroform had been administered, and the patient died from the effects of the chloroform; would this most stupendous fraud of modern times say "It would be a bad precedent to allow a pension on the facts developed in the case?" The difference is the time was twentyfive years and the drug morphine, taken on the advice of a physician. The best lawyers of the place, who know the facts, at once decided that Mrs. Smith is entitled to a pension under the general pension laws; that her husband died of the disability contracted in the service as much in the supposed case just given. There is no was taken with suicidal intent; he only says it was self-administered. Suppose a physician had administered the fatal dose, would the case be different when the facts show it was taken at the physician's direction?

gun pointed northward.

FREE WOOL MEANS FREE GOODS.

Figuresto Show that | Manufactures Are Not Benefited by the Mills Bill. W. H. Walker, in Media, Pa., American:

Free wool means free woolens. The free-trade politicians would have you believe that they are going to benefit the manufacturer by giving him free wool. Let me tell you the wool-grower will have something to say on that score. I have been closely connected with the wool-grower for the last twenty-five years as wool buyer, having bought in all the wool sections between New York and New Mexico. I have conversed with them in all sections, they consider they are not equally protected with the manufacturer, and you take from them what little protection they have to bolster up the manufacturers, then what?

No same person will admit that we cau compete with cheap labor of Europe, the hours they work in Germany, Belgium and France, from seventy-two to eighty-four hours per week. You can see that they work from one and a half to two and a half days per week more in those countries than the workmen do here, besides getting smaller wages. With regard to clothing, it never was so cheap as it is to-day. You can buy a suit of all-wool clothing from \$12 to \$15 good enough for any man. In the year of 1860 there were in the United

States 1,263 woolen establishments, with a capital of \$30,922,654, consuming 83.608,438 pounds of wool and paying \$10,153,654 in wages to 43,738 employes and yielding a product value at \$65,296,364. In 1870 the number of woolen mills had increased to 2,993, with a capital of \$108,910,369, consuming 172,088,919 pounds of wool and employing 92,973 hands, who received in wages \$31,246,432; manufacturing a product valued at \$177,495,689. In the year 1880 the number of factories were 3,689, employing 161,557, amount of capital invested, \$159,091,869; amount of wages paid, \$47,289,087, and producing in value \$267,252,913; wool used, 356.

Worsted manufacturing in 1880, capital invested \$20,374,043, employing 18,903 hands, who received in wages \$5,683,027, and producing in value \$33,549.942. Carpet factories in 1880, 195, with a capital of \$21,468,587, and employing 20,371 hands, who received in wages \$6,835,-218, and the produced goods valued at \$31,792,-

Hosiery in 1880, capital invested \$15,579,691, employing 28,885 hands, who received in wages \$6,701,475, and produced goods valued at \$29,167,-

•Wool hats, 1880, capital invested \$3,615,830, employing 5,740 hands, who received in wages \$1.893,215, and yielded product valued at \$8,-

1880.	
Alpa voolen goods	3,351,701 yards
Cashmer c	2,919,050 yards
Cashmerettes	1,557,537 yards
PRODUCT OF SHODDY FO	
	value not given
Number of sheep in U. S. Value	received for wool.

1886......48,322,331 1887......44,759,314

protection? I may state here that 69 per cent. of this labor in our woolen-mills is native born; the balance of 31 per cent is foreign born. Ninety out of every hundred of the woolen manufacterers are opposed to free trade.

COBDEN MEN FOR CLEVELAND. The Annual Report of the Great Free-Trade

Club Indorses the American President.

Philadelphia Press. The Cobden Club, the great free-trade organization which carries on the English propaganda for free trade and includes many Democratic supporters of free trade, held its annual meeting in London, Saturday, July 21. The London papers give reports which state that only about forty members attended, and but for the encouragement springing from President Cleveland's free-trade message the club would have had a depressing meeting. as the speeches and

reports dwelt on the success of protection else-

In spite of this Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, the chairman, in opening the meeting, said that looking around, abroad and at home, he saw no reason whatever to despair of the ultimate acceptance of the principles of the Cobden Club. On the continent a war of tariffs was raging between various protectionist countries which would cause such inconvenience that ere long the advantages of a system of free exchange would be recognized. In America the burden of protection had been so great that the tax-payers seemed earnest in their efforts for relief, and doubtless their example would have a great effect all over the world. At home the threatened attack, last autumn, on our fiscal system had not succeeded as its promoters desired. The present government, beyond tampering with protection in respect of wine bottling and sugar bounties, had not made any serious attack on free trade. Some of the minor lights of the Conservative party, leading a considerable number of the rank and file, were still willing to enter upon a crusade against free trade on behalf of the land-

strennously resisted. The annual report dwelt upon the efforts to push protection in England, announced that the previous "Publication Fund" of \$7,500 had been spent and that \$5,060 had been raised by a new call in the past eight months, and went on to point out the need for new funds in view of the progress of protection by saying:

ed interest and their efforts would have to be

For some months the parliamentary champions of protection, in co-operation with the Fair-trade League, have kept the question in agitation. A large fund was subscribed after the close of the session last year to carry on the work of the Fair-trade League, and in November, at a great conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations at Oxford, Mr. Howard Vincent succeeded in carrying a resoultion virtually pledging the party to a reversal of the free-trade policy of the last forty years.

In the midst of these reactionary movements, and

mittee of the increasing necessity for bringing proofs of the soundness and advantages of free trade in every possible form before the masses of the working population in town and country, it was deemed advisable to make a new appeal for extra funds to carry on the club's work to an extent that was not possible out of the club's ordinary annual income.

The report condemned the action of the English government in attempting to suppress the European system of sugar bounties, which had ruined English refineries with cheap sugar, regretted that the United States was likely to get the benefit of the cha ge by affording a market for bounty sugar, and then reviewed the effect of President Cleveland's message as follows:

On the continent of Europe tariff wars are raging between all the protectionist countries, with effect ad-mittedly injurious. In the United States President mittedly injurious. In the United States President Cleveland's message carries with it the promise of such measures of tariff reform as may, in the course of a few years, make something like a revolution in international trade. Not only would the direct results of opening the markets of such a country be enormous, but, if the United States, hitherto the great supporters of protection, should become satisfied that protection is a delusion and that their own best advantage is to be found in free trade such a change in their opinion and practice. free trade, such a change in their opinion and practice could not fail to influence the opinion and practice of the rest of the world. In the British colonies, New South Wales remains true to the sound, economic principles which have given that colony a leading place in the new world. In Victoria the free-traders continue to be in a minority, but the whole question of the principle of international exchange is likely to be raised by the discussion of proposals for a free-trade convention between the various colonies of

Before it adjourned the club gave an illustration of the spread of protection principles by an earnest plea from one of its members, Mr. Picton, that "the doctrine of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market did not exelude human sympathy" and that it would do well for the Cobden Club "to reconcile the population of the country to what did seem to them a rather bard doctrine that even their own labor was to be bought in the cheapest market" by doing something for labor. It was difficult, Mr. Picton said, "to make a match girl, for instance, who was compelled to work at nine shillings a week, consent to the 'cheapness' of matches when the cost of her maintenance was ten shillings a week." Mr. Picton, however, was properly rebuked by another mem-ber, Mr. G. W. Medley, who entered a pro-test against any philanthropic method entering into the question, and said that "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market were not two transactions. They were indivisible," and the club had only to wait to see a triumph of the principle "as enduring as it would be tremendous." After further debate, in which Mr. Picton's "philanthrophy" was condemned, the meeting ended with a speech from Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, who regretted that after years of agitation in England "the masses were still as stupid as ever" in preferring protection.

Harrison as a Candidate.

Buffalo Express. High as General Harrison has always stood in the estimation of the leaders and the rank and claim, even by the President, that the morphine | file of the Republican party, he has developed a strength and brilliancy as a presidential candi-date which have surpassed the most sanguine evpectations of his supporters.

Day after day visiting thousands arrive at In-

dianapolis to pay their respects to the standard-Go to, thou Cleveland. Loyalty is at a discount. Treason gets the plum. The favorite industries, and each delegation goes away with be the next President of the United States. His personality arouses enthusiasm and his words are inspiration.

It was Mr. Blaine's proud beast that in the campaign of 1880 Garfield had made seventy speeches and never lost a vote; but Harrison, within one month, has made fully that number and not only has not lost votes but has made immeasurable inroads on the constituency of his opponent. No wonder the Democratic press is in a state of nervous prostration over the telling arguments of the Republican leader. One moment it denounces his utterances as wholly worthless, and the next hysterically beseeches Chairman Quay to silence Harrison at once. Now we would like to ask our Democratic

brethren two questions: Why is it that no delegations of their party care enough for Cleveland to come great distances to offer him congratulations and pledge him loyal support? Why is it that Harrison's speeches are read with delight and Cleveland's mouth is padlocked? The answers are easy. First, because Harrison was the free choice of his party and Cleveland was a hated political necessity. Second, because Harrison does not have to rummage in the musty and dusty leaves of an encyclopedia for ideas, but lets them spring forth fresh and vigorous from a brain teeming with crisp, incisive, pithy

It is idle for the Democratic party to attempt to ignore or belittle these facts. Harrison's speeches have demonstrated his immense intellectual superiority to Cleveland, and the visiting delegations are but the spray of the tidal wave that is bearing his ship to the port of cer-

Indiana is proud of her favorite son. He will be the only President she has furnished since the foundation of the government, and her electoral vote is sure to be counted in his column. His prospects are certainly brilliant. There is enthusiasm for him in the very air. The Chicago convention builded even better than it knew in selecting Benjamin Harrison for its candidate.

The Indiana Canvass.

The Indiana campaign is a peculiarly interesting contest, not only because it is General Harrison's State, though that is its prime claim to attention, but because the rival candidates for Governor are both soldiers. General Hovey, the Republican candidate, is a man of more than three score years, who saw service as long ago as the Mexican war, in which he was a lieutenant, and came out of the Rebellion with a good record. attested by the brevet of major-general. The Republican candidate for Lietenant-governor was a private soldier, and did good service in the ranks. The Democratic candidate, Colonel Matson, is a much younger man than General Hovey, and also fought for the Union. Hovey is distinguished for his services in the war, but Matson is distinguished for his services in pension legislation. A few weel:s ago he brought forward a scheme for using up the surplus at one swoop by turning it into pensions, and it was then said he addressed the House, but talked to Indiana. The test in indiana is doubly interesting, as the result will show which the Indiana veterans prefer, the general who led in battle or the Colonel who leads in a pension raid.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originatls not this a good showing for twenty years' factured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Effect of the Mills Bill in the East. A reporter of the Manchester (Mass.) Mirror visited Laconia, in that State, recently, to inv terview the proprietors of the large hosiery mills there, of which there are ten, to see what effect the tariff discussion and the Mills bill were having on those industries. In reply to question as to the condition of the mills in the State one of the leading manufacturers said:

"The Ashland mill has stopped entirely; at Meredith Hodgdon's mill is running very short; at Lake Village the Halifax mill only is running on full time. Here in Laconia J. W. Busiel & Co., the Pitman Manufacturing Company. Co-burn & Leavitt, Henry Tilton and the O'Shea Brothers are at present running on full time fiff-ing old orders. New business is extremely light and unpromising. L. F. Busiel and the Gilford mill have shut down and Frank P. Holt is running only five days in the week. At Tilton the mills are shut down entirely and indefinitely, and Sulloway, of Franklin, has closed his mill and gone to Europe. The outlook in general is not good. I attribute the discouraging situation to the tariff discussion. I am a Democrat, but I am a Randall Democrat, and I shall not vote for Cleveland."

G. Henry Tilton, another hosiery manufacturer, ex-chairman of the Democratic town committee, said: "Under the present circumstances I feel it my duty to resign that office, as I do not intend to vote for Cleveland, though I have always voted the Democratic ticket for many years. I believe the passage of the Mills bill would work very injuriously to our business; free wool would not make us good for the loss of protection on the foreign-manufactured articie. We cannot reduce the price on labor enough to offset it, and, even if we could, none of us want to do that." The capacity of Mr. Tilton's mill is 150 dozens a day. He employes from seventy-five to eighty hands.

Investigations also were made at other points, and it was learned that out of ten manufacturers of hosiery in Tilton now engaged in business seven are Democrats. Not one of these seven is in favor of the Mills bill, and it is stated that not one of them will vote for Cleveland.

The Alpaca Business.

The Erie, Pa., Gazette prints a letter from Mr. William Broadhead, a prominent manufacturer, defining his position on the tariff question. Mr. Broadhead is an Englishman who came to this country many years ago and started the first alpaca-mill in America, locating at Jamestown, N. Y., where he has built up mammoth plant that consumes hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the finest grades effect which the tariff agitation and the passage of the Mills bill have had on business, he

"While traveling through the whole of Europe, as I did one year ago, visiting many manufactories in most of the principal cities, and viewing the agricultural interests in many localities there, I was more firmly convinced of the wisdom of our American system of protection. visited the village in which I was raised, and there I found men laboring for from ten to twelve English shillings per week, which in our money would amount to \$2.50 and \$3.00. For this same labor I was then and am now paying in Jamestown \$1.50 per day, or what would amount to thirty-six English shillings per week. For work which I was then and am now paying \$2.25 per day. I found men doing there for from four to five English shillings per day, which is less than one-half what we are paying for precisely the same work. Many laboring men in England came to me while there and wanted I should hire them and bring them to this country. All the reply I could make to this was that if they came to America I would endeavor to give or find them employment. The reply was invariably that they were working for from ten to twelve shillings per week, all of which was necessarily consumed in bare living expenses, and that is was impossible for them to accumulate enough to pay their transportation to this country. came to this country a wage-earner myself. have watched with interest its material growth and prosperity under a high protective tariff. Under this system I have seen it grow to be the richest and most powerful nation on the globe. No, I am not in favor of free trade; neither am I in favor of tariff for revenue only. I am a stronger protectionist than ever. I am entirely in sympathy with the platform adopted by the Republican party at the Chicago convention. I admire the ticket our chosen delegates have placed in nomination, and shall do what I can [This time, sure!' honorably to secure its election in November

A Tammany Man for Harrison and Protection. Col. William E. Rider is an active Democrat of the old type. He is a Tammany man. Edward Cooper and the Colonel drew the constitution of the famous Manhattan Club, of New York. Col. Rider is largely interested in fron mines, and, speaking to Col. Snowden, he said:

"You ask why I have taken up the reins of Two months ago I saw the president of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad. He told me he wanted 30,000 tons of steel rails at Rusk, town on his road in Cherokee county, Texas. am interested in a large iron mine. I wanted to sell him the rails at current market price, but he laughed me to scorn, saying that he would wait until after the Mills bill passed and take advantage of the \$6 per ton reduction in the duty. I rather startled him, however, when I assured him that in case the Mills bill passed we should close our works, and others also, and the road would lose in our mines alone \$500,000 a year in freight. One iron mine in Texas pays 42 per cent. of all the freight paid in the State. The St. Louis Arkansas & Texas railroad have 1,650 miles of rails to keep in repair. They can't afford to lose the freight, even if they do save \$6 per tou on their rails. I am largely interested in mines at Beividere, N. J., and Putnam and Rockland counties, New York. I have a vein in Putnam however, and \$800,000 newly invested capital is lying idle. In canal stores in Glasgow and Mid-dleborough 20,000,000 tons of pig-iron is waiting a market. The Mills bill will do it. Yes, I am for protection. I can't stand the administration free-trade ideas. Count me with the protectionists every time."

The Manufacture of Starch.

The New York Press prints an interview with Wright T. Duryea, the well-known starch manufacturer. He employs 1,400 men. The Press

"Mr. Duryea said that he had voted the Democratic national ticket almost forty years, and might be called a life-long Democrat. He could no longer vote the ticket, because of the party's position on the tariff. He said that his manufactory employed 1,400 persons, and that many of them had been in his employ for a long num-ber of years, and he regarded them as his chil-dren. He had built homes for them, and sought to make their condition as cheerful as possible The Democratic doctrine of free trade had frightened him, however, and he had told his employes that if the Mills bill became a law he would be forced to run the factory at a loss of else close it up. He was for protection as against free trade all the time, he said, and he had presented the issues to his employes, not for the purpose of coercing them as to the way they should vote, but that they might not be deluded by the assertions that tariff reduction and tariff reform as presented by the Democratic platform meant anything else than a policy toward free trade. "My interests and my employes' interests are mutual as far as the manufacture of starch is concerned, and I don't want to see them deluded by false tariff doctrines."

The Farmers and Protection. Interview with Hon. James O'Brien, of New York. Q-Don't you think the farmers of this country incline toward free trade?

A-I cannot imagine why they should. The wealth of the world comes from the earth. The farmers are the purveyors. The number of farms in the United States, and the numbers who depend on their products, is something wonderful. Nearly every farmer raises sheep, and many of them are interested in lumber. We produce in this country 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually, and our lumber products amount to \$300,000,000 per year. If those who produce sugar in Louisiana are entitled to protection, why are not the farmers of the United States entitled to like protection?

Q-What political action do you favor in respect to this matter? A-I am in favor of organizing for the purpose of electing men to Congress who will honestly favor protection to American industries and American labor.

Protection Is Necessary.

Hon. Moses F. Dunn, who has been traveling around the world with the Carter Harrison party, has returned to his home in Bedford. He supported Cleveland in 1884, but will vote for Ben Harrison in 1888. He says he believes that protection, and lots of it, is necessary to save the American workingman from being reduced to the level of misery occupied by the masses of the evercrowded old world.

First Voters.

Kokeme Gazette-Tribune.
The first-voters club announces twenty-eight accessions to its roll, all employes in the Keko- itary record, a reputation as a popular and suc- 2 Bates Hous mo window glass-works. As many more will cessful politician and a wise, aggressive states- Union Depos.

join the club at its next meeting. These are la-boring men who came to this country to try their fortunes under republican government, favored by the patriotic policy of protection. Some of them are well advanced in years, but they are first voters, and all take up the responsibilities of citizenship and sovereignity under the banner of Republicanism. Thrice welcome to these worthy electors. They have started

A Commercial Traveler's Report from Ohio. Correspondence of the India napolis Journal XENIA, O., Aug. 10. - Leaving Indianapolis the same evening the Edgar county delegation did, they to the west and my route lying eastward, I have been on the constant go ever since. Traveling in a commercial way has brought me

through all the principal towns on the Bee-line to within a short distance of Cleveland, O., thence southwesterly via Delaware and Springfield to this point. There has not been a town in which I have not had an opportunity of interviewing more or less of the prominent men, merchants, lawyers and doctors, in regard to the political outlook and the general feeling toward our honored citizen, as standard-bearer in the present campaign. By way of contrast with 1884, let me say that I have not found a solitary dissenting voice from a Republican, and I have talked to hundreds of them, nor do they know of any such in their circle of acquaintance. Having traveled the same route for years, think it a most remarkable

circumstance, as there has always heretofore been more or less dissension on national questions, as well as upon the selection of candi-cates. Of the original Blaine and Sherman men-men who not only had a preference but who worked hard and faithfully up to the last moment for that preference-all have wheeled into line and are loud in their praises of our Harrison. There seems to be no difference in Ohio from what there is in Indiana in a determination to elect our men, and preserve our cherished principles. In Sherman's home I talked to some of his warmest personal friends, and I am sure that they could not have said more nor manifested any stronger preference for their distinguished statesman than they now do for our "Little Ben." It was predicted by some that Ohio, being Republican, would not "enthuse" much during the campaign; but to a man who has ever watched a pot hanging over a fire just on the verge of boiling, and desirous of noting the change of just one punch at the burning sticks below, he not only sees the boilingover, but such other commotion of rising steam, sputtering fire, flying ashes, etc., far be-youd anything calculated upon. So it is, seem-ingly, with regard to the feeling among Republicans all along the line. If you want to see them, or hear them "whoop it up," just poke 'em up a little and they are off like fire.

Yesterday I had the pleasure and privilege of of the vest of the oldest surviving member of the Tippecanoe Club of the banner township of Ohio in 1840, ex-Sheriff D. F. Spain, of Mechanceburg, Champaign county. He has been a resident of this place for over fifty years. In putting sit on, and asking him if he would wear it, his eyes flashed with pride as he said: "Wear it? Yes; until I die for that matter, and come and see Harrison too." At Springfield the enthusiasm is simply indescribable. There is more Republicanism to the square inch there, anyhow, than in any town in America. They are first, last and all the time united on Harrison and Morton, and protection to American industries. And so it is here in Xenia, excepting numbers, which are not so great. It is quite an honor to be known as a citizen of Indianapolis by people who do not have the privilege of seeing a paper every day, and who would like to hear news by word of mouth from headquarters. We try to "give 'em straight goods," and always something to make COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Universal Expressions of Satisfaction Over the Action of the State Convention.

Chicago Journal: The Republican ticket in Indiana is a fighting one clear through. Nebraska State Journal: General Hovey, Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, will give General Harrison material assistance in sweeping the State for Republicanism and pro-

Milwaukee Wisconsin: For genuine euthusiasm the present campaign has never been excelled among Republicans. The opinion is spreading rapidly that "we will knock em out

Detroit Tribune. The Republicans of Indiana have nominated a strong State ticket, headed by one of their ablest and most popular representa-tives. They have also adopted a platform solid in every plank and sound in every respect. Nebraska Journal: Republican victory in

Indiana is now assured. The State ticket nom-inated is conceded to be very strong, and the harmony that prevailed in the convention gives Democracy a pain in the region of the stomach. Indiana's all right.

Evening Wisconsin: The storm of enthusiasm which greeted the nomination of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, for Governor of Indiana, on the first ballet taken in the Indianapolis convention yesterday proves the selection a wise one. The choice of Gen. Hovey is admittedly the strongest that could have been made. The Indiana Republicans have a good State ticket, and they are under bond to the Republicans of the country to go to work now and elect it without fail.

Minneapolis Journal: The Indiana Republican platform declares in favor of nearly every labor reform that Grover Cleveland killed by his vote when he was Governor of New York. And yet some of those political workers among the In-dians labor organizations are trying to use the power their official positions in their organizations give them to elect Cleveland and defeat the Republicans. Some of these labor reformers are sadly in need of reformation themselves. Kansas City Star (Dem): The Indiana State Republican platform contains a few very sen-sible planks relating to State affairs. It favors 'placing all public institutions under a wisely and honestly administered civil-service law;" favors a "permanent bureau of statistics;" asserts the right "of wage-workers to organize for their mutual good," and declares that "the liquor traffic must obey the law and favors liquor legislation upon the principle of local option." On State affairs the platform seems to be built out

of sound principles. New York Press: The Republicans of Indiana are to be congratulated upon the nomination of General Alvin P. Hovey for the Gover-norship. As a soldier he won a major-general-ship "by meritorious and distinguished services." As a public man he has proved himself worthy of confidence in almost every grade of representative office. To Indiana veterans this normination will be especially gratifying, coming as it does a few days after his ringing appeal to Congress for the hastening of pension logislation. An ideal American, full of patriotism and proud of his country, he is just the right kind

of man for the great office for which he is an Iowa Register: General Hovey resembles in many respects John A. Logan. He was formerly a Democrat, and in the days before the war was disciplined by his party for following Stephen A. Douglas instead of such Bourbons as Dan Voorhees. Like Logan, too, he dropped his Democracy when he put on the blue, and fought to put down the Democratic rebellion. General Hevey was one of the most distinguished volunteer soldiers of the State. He had a brilliant army record, and when he came back to civil life he east his fortunes with the party of the Union. As a Republican he has been one of the leaders in party councils and party battles ever since. He possesses the confidence and esteem of the voters, and he will be the next Governor of Indiana

Boston Advertiser: The nomination of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey for Governor by the Republicans of Indiana seems to be entirely acceptable to the Republicans of the State. The persistent attempt to nominate Governor Porter, which has been followed by his peremptory refusal, constitutes an unfortunate episode, but the nomination of General Hovey puts an end to it. He is a good man, with a strong soldier record in two wars. There should be no doubt about the Republicans carrying the State after this. General Harrison, summoned in, made a neat little speech to the delegates. By the way, the attempt made in certain quarters to have it appear that General Harrison's speeches to visiting delegations are unprofitable to the party, grows out of a conviction, beyond a doubt, that they are helping his candidacy. The wish that they might hust it is father to the pretended thought that they are doing so. Many of them illustrate the fact that General Harrison is a man of broad statesmanship and that he has profited well by his public experiences.

Comments of the State Press. Indianapolis Independent: The convention certainly did a wise thing in nominating a soldier as its standard-bearer, and followed suit with another winning card in the nomination of a soldier for Lieutenant-governor, and the heav-

on the soldier question. Anderson Herald: The nominations made and business transacted by the Republican State convention last Wednesday will go a long way toward making sure a Republican victory at the polls in November. The choice could not have fatlen on a better man than General Hovey, pos-sessing, as he does, a splendid and brilliant mil-

iest guns of the opposition are thoroughly spiked

man. A soldier himself, he has fought the battles of deserving soldiers in Congress, ever de-manding that their rights should be respected and justice accorded them. He will be strong with the soldier element, as he is with the voters of the district he represents in Congress. Evansville Journal: General Hovey always has been a lucky man. His honors have been well won and worthily worn. He works hard to do his duty, and is always successful. In current phrase, he "always gets what he goes for."
There is no more diligent and untiring worker
in Congress than he. As a soldiers' friend he occupies the place of the lamented Logan.

Muncie Times: The nomination of Hovey and Chase, like Harrison and Morton, will continue to grow stronger until the last vote is polled. Of the 20,000 Indiana soldiers commanded by General Hovey every county has one or more o them, who can testify to his gallantry as a soldier and to his high character as a citizen. He and private Chase have recruiting officers in almost every precinct in the State.

Richmond Palladium: The State ticket is being received by Republicans with unbounded enthusiasm. Its popularity insures its election by a handsome majority. The nominations of Hovey and Chase were wise and fortunate, and are acknowledged by candid Democrats to be the best the Republicans could have made. Harrison and Hovey are popular leaders in Indiana, and the Republicans were never more

wide-awake or in earnest. Washington Gazette: The nomination of Gen. Hovey was a most happy conclusion to the deliberations of the great convention over the gubernatorial question. In addition to his magnificent soldier record, General Hovey is a jurist of much and well-known ability, a statesman of age and ripe experience and a gentleman of admirable qualities of heart and mind. No one in the State is more closely wedded to the in-interests of the Union soldier boys and no one is held in higher esteem by them. His reputation as a soldier and politician is not confined to Indiana's limits, and his nomination for Governor will be hailed with delight by Republicans the country over. The other candidates on the ticket are representative men and Republicans, each eminently fitted to follow the fearless leaders that the Republicans of Indiana have put in the field.

South Bend Tribune: Next to Porter, the old war horse, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey was the popular man on the streets, in the lobbies and at the convention. As Congressman Johnston said, in placing him in nomination, he is the John A. Logan of Indiana. General Hovey is an Indianian from birth. His selection will also be gratifying to the workingmen and Knights of Labor in this State, for the reason that he fought manfully for Thombe in the celebrated Carlisle-Thobe contest, and voted in favor of seating Thoebe, who was distinctively the workingmen's and Knights of Labor candidate for Congress, and of whose fair election there is no party ever presented. It was written by E. W. Halford, of the Indianapolis Journal. The labor plank will command general attention among workingmen. So will the one demanding legislation that will exempt a man his home, as well as a certain amount of personal property from the clutches of his debtors. The temperance plank is broad enough for all true temperance people. Although General Hovey was not nomi nated until after the platform was adopted, he himself could not have made a pension plank that would have suited him better. He has aiways demanded, as an act of justice, certain pension legislation for soldiers, while the Demoeratic members have always, in their treatment of such legislation, regarded the soldiers as pau-

Fort Wayne Gazette: The State ticket nominated at Indianapolis is a strong one. It does not bear the name at its head that should have stood there in the judgment of the Gazette or of the people of this city and county, but it is headed by an old soldier, a man of high personal character, and possessed of a record as Congressman which is equal to the best. The late contest between General Hovey and Colonel Matson, in Congress, over the subject of pension legislation was a decided victory for General Hovey, and only presages, we hope, a still more decided victory that he is to win in the State canvass and at the polls in November. No doubt this recent congressional debate did much to decide the nomination of General Hovey yesterday, and that it will exert a favorable influence in the opening of the campaign. It would perhaps be too much to say that the support that will be given to the ticket here will be as full of enthusiasm as if our wishes had been met in its formation. Every true Republican, however, will consider that the issues involved in the present campaign rise superior to all questions of a personal nature. No doubt a day may come when the accounts that have already been posted, of slights to the faithful adherents of the party in the largest county in the the State, will be presented for settlement, but this day of reckoning is not in the calendar of 1888. Until it comes, the Republicans of Allen county will "stand up and be counted" on election day as they have done in the years that are past. They are Republicans from principle, and belong to that party because they consider it the representative of human rights and progress, and the only safe guardian of American interests.

Time to Repudiate-the Marplots.

Considering the action of the little gang of marplots who met at Indianapolis on last Tuesday and tried to dignify their proceedings by representing the meeting to be a "federation of trades," it would be timely and proper for the Republican members of the unions that were so grossly misrepresented to formally repudiate the action of the marplots, and read the riot act to the schemers who so offensively assume to be able to deliver the votes of all workingmen to the Democratic party. If these unions are to be used as chattels by a few conniving members, we may as well have an understanding about it. If the walking delegates and self-constituted leaders propose to revive the auction block and offer to knock down the votes of workingmen to the most liberal bidder, it is time that there should be some more specific understanding as to that. We believe the time has come for a revolt against the methods employed by the professional workingmen who never work, and if the rank and file of these organizations have enough courage to call their souls their own they will repudiate and condemn the political shysters who maintain themselves in luxurious idleness by assuming to carry the labor vote their vest pockets, and of being able to transfer it by the wholesale or retail to the party that holds out the greatest inducement.

Mr. Blaine's Wonder.

New York Special.
One of the incidents of the trip was the drawing of caricatures by an artist on board. His success was greatest when he tried his pencil on Wilder. The little funny man looked at the picture dubiously as if he did not know whether to laugh or cry, and Mr. Blaine said: "Well, Mr. Wilder, how do you like to be carlcatured? What would you think of seeing yourself in Puck or Judge every week?" Wilder answered in Yankee fashion: "But does it look like me?" he asked. "That was just the point in my mind," replied Mr. Blaine. "Do I look like my pictures in the comic journals!"

Niagara Falls Exentsion. To Niagara Falls, Chautauqua and Toronto, Aug. 16. Train leaves 12:30 P. M., via popular Bee-line railway. Do not forget the date. \$5 for the round trip. T. C. PECK.

The Next Niagara Excursion Goes via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D., Tuesday next, Aug. 14. Special fast train of sleepers, chair cars and coaches leaves at 11:30 A. M. reaching Falls for breakfast next morning. This is the only one going via Toledo, Detroit and through Canada. Side trips to Toronto and Put-in-Bay, with plenty of time to enjoy them. Sleepers and chair cars are filling rapidly. Apply early at C., H. & D. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or address W. H. Fisher, Gen. Agt., Indianapolis.

And Still Another \$2.50 CINCINNATI EXCURSION.

Thursday, Aug. 16, via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. As usual, good going on all regular trains, and returning until Saturday night. Please remember this one goes via C., H. & D. Tickets corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and at the Union Station.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always he used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle

NECKS and arms of snowy whiteness, forms fair as the lily, are the pleasing endowments conferred by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A healthful substitute for the poisonous cosmetics for-Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

Niagara Falls Exonrsion. Excursion, Aug. 16, via popular Bee-line railway, to Niagara Falls, Chautauqua and Toronto. Train leaves 12:30 p. m., arriving at Niagar Falls 7:30 a. m. Friday. For tickets and information call on Bee-line ticket agents, No. 2 Bates House, 1384 South Illinois street and T. C. PECK,

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"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 144 East Main Street, Wiggonsville, Ohio.
"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was
"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work." D. W. BRATE, stone-cutter, No. 4 Martin

Street, Albany, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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